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Moscow Threatens Nuclear Policy of 'Automatic' Strike

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official said Tuesday that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic massive retaliation against all potential enemies if new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe."

The statement by Anatoli Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, coincided with the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It was the most explicit warning that Moscow would adopt "launch on warning" posture to counter what he called a "terrible danger" posed by new U.S. missiles.

Speaking at the opening session of an international conference of Scientists for Nuclear Disarmament here, Mr. Alexandrov said the present balance of strategic forces allowed for roughly 30 minutes to both superpowers to "take some steps to avoid" a nuclear confrontation.

The planned deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five West European countries, which is due to begin at the end of this year, would reduce this "time span to only five to seven minutes" and thus "completely preclude" chances to avert an all-out confrontation.

"What remains is only automatic retaliation, with all available means, at all targets on the territories of all potential opponents," Mr. Alexandrov said.

He said that the effects of a nuclear confrontation would be devastating for both sides, including large parts of the Soviet Union that would be uninhabitable for a long time. This would also apply to a large part of Western Europe, if not the entire continent, he said.

Mr. Alexandrov said damage inflicted on large parts of the United States would be even greater because of the many atomic power

plants there, whose destruction would contribute to an even greater devastation.

He expressed the hope, however, that anti-war forces throughout the world would exert pressures on the United States to "prevent a nuclear confrontation."

Although the Russians have on several occasions raised the possibility of switching to a "launch on warning" posture, Mr. Alexandrov's remarks Tuesday were the most explicit and categorical on this issue. Some Western observers here speculated that his remarks might be a bluff designed to frighten Western public opinion.

His remarks about Moscow's "automatic retaliation" were not reported by the government news agency, Tass.

Under launch on warning, Soviet nuclear forces would be programmed for almost instant action against Western targets if computerized Soviet intelligence monitoring facilities reported an imminent U.S. attack on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Alexandrov, a prominent physicist who has worked on various Soviet weapons systems, including nuclear-powered naval vessels, is a senior figure. He was the only civilian among leading Soviet military officials who attended a Kremlin meeting with the political leadership last October.

Much of the budget of the Academy of Sciences is used for military research and development.

■ Keman Sees War Danger

A leading U.S. expert on the Soviet Union, George F. Keman, said Tuesday that U.S.-Soviet relations had reached an ominous condition that suggested "a march towards war" by the two nations, Reuters reported from Washington.

In a speech prepared for the American Committee on East-West Accord, Mr. Keman, a Soviet-affairs scholar who was briefly U.S. ambassador in Moscow in 1952, said officials had painted an "image of unmitigated darkness" that was "largely of their own creation."

Mr. Keman said U.S.-Soviet ties had deteriorated to "a dreadful and dangerous condition" in which civility and privacy of communications had broken down and relations were permeated with antagonism, suspicion and cynicism.

Discussion on the subject in the United States has reached the "point where a casual reader or listener could only conclude that some sort of military showdown was the only conceivable demarcation," he said. "These phenomena in the relations between highly armed great powers are the familiar characteristics, the unifying characteristics, of a march towards war."

U.S.-Soviet Talks Resume on Arms

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations here Tuesday on a reduction of their intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe.

After a recess of seven weeks, Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator, and his delegation drove to the Soviet mission for a two-hour session with the Soviet team, led by Yuri A. Kvitsinsky.

In arrival statements over the weekend, each of the negotiators accused the other side of having brought the talks to a stalemate.

EC Agrees on Increase In 1983 Farm Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — European Community governments agreed Tuesday on farm price increases, giving eight million farmers an average 4 percent increase in 1983.

Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle of West Germany announced the settlement after 14 hours of talks among farm ministers. The agreement was reached after the ministers resolved a French-German dispute over farm trade and satisfied Italian demands for a special deal for its farmers to compensate them for Italy's high inflation rate.

Farm spokesmen in France, where farmers took to the streets Monday to protest the delay in an accord, appeared grudgingly ready to accept the agreement, although the head of France's biggest farmers' union indicated that demonstrations against food imports might continue.

The ministers asserted that President Ronald Reagan would be pleased with the agreement, since the increase is one of the lowest since the trade bloc refined its common agriculture policy in the 1960s. The U.S. administration has charged that high EC food subsidies give European farmers an unfair advantage over Americans competing for the same markets.

The decision "shows the EC is willing to improve its negotiating basic with the United States," Mr. Kiechle said. "Admittedly, this is a modest increase which doesn't match inflation," he added.

A group called Consumers in the European Community, which represents all major British consumer bodies, said the farm ministers "must be living in cloud cuckoo land if they think this year's agreement will help tackle the problem of surpluses."

A group spokesman said: "It is nonsense to raise prices for food such as butter, milk, sugar, cereals and wine, which the community already overproduces. It simply means more overproduction, which does not help the consumer at all."



United Press International
Antoine Fattal, top, Lebanon's representative to the Lebanese peace talks, and David K. Shipley, the Israeli delegate, signing the Israeli troop withdrawal agreement Tuesday.

Pact Puts Tight Limits on Lebanese Army Role in South

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Lebanese-Israeli security agreement, signed in both countries Tuesday, places strict and detailed limits on the deployment of Lebanese military personnel and weapons in southern Lebanon.

Two Lebanese Army brigades can be stationed in the southern security zone with equipment they normally carry with them: 40 tanks, 18 towed 155mm artillery pieces, 39 mortars and 30 anti-tank weapons for each brigade. No anti-aircraft or ground-to-sea missiles and no military radar that can search Israeli territory will be permitted.

A Joint Liaison Committee, in which the United States will participate along with Israel and Lebanon, is to be established to monitor the agreement as it is put into effect.

The accord was approved Monday by both the Israeli and Lebanese parliaments.

According to a text of the agreement, which was made available for perusal Monday night, the accord lays the foundation for a close relationship between the Lebanese and Israeli armies.

Its security annex, for example, provides for "direct radio and telephone communications between the respective military commanders and their staffs in the immediate border region, as well as direct face-to-face consultations."

It also calls for "continuous communications between the southern command of the

Lebanese Navy and the Israeli Navy in order to exchange information concerning suspected vessels." In addition, Lebanese authorities are to give prior notice of any flights over the security zone.

The accord calls for the Israeli Army to withdraw within eight to 12 weeks after the agreement goes into effect, which is to take place only if Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces also leave Lebanon. After a withdrawal, Israeli personnel are to continue operating in southern Lebanon in a maximum of eight Joint Supervisory Teams, or joint patrols, and at two liaison centers to be established near Hasbaya and Mayafardun.

Although the agreement states, "Israeli personnel will be stationed in Israel when not engaged in activities in the centers," it also notes the centers will operate 24 hours a day. They are to be equipped with 24-hour rooms, communications facilities and the like.

The joint patrols are to be under Lebanese command, but the accord also notes that the Lebanese commanding officer "will recognize the joint nature of the teams when making decisions in unforeseen situations during the conduct of the verification mission."

The patrols are to operate for two years. A text says, after which either party may terminate them with 90 days' notice.

The agreement gives United Nations forces a tightly restricted role for one year. A unit based near Sidon may, if requested by the Lebanese government, travel to the Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and Tyre.

for surveillance. All policing and security tasks, however, remain in the hands of the Lebanese Army.

The accord begins with a preamble similar in language to a peace treaty:

"Recognizing their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all other states, within secure and recognized boundaries, having agreed to declare the termination of the state of war between them."

The state of war between Israel and Lebanon has been terminated and no longer exists."

The agreement calls for negotiations to begin within six months on the "movement of goods, products and persons" across the Israeli-Lebanese frontier.

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accord with international law, its territorial sea, by military forces, armament or military equipment of any state hostile to the other party." Explicit bans on hostile bands and organizations are also included.

The agreement stipulates that the zone between the Israeli border and a line running approximately along the Awali River, which enters the Mediterranean just north of Sidon, is to be patrolled by the Lebanese Army, the Lebanese police, the Lebanese internal security forces and the Lebanese auxiliary forces.

The zone is to be divided into a southern and northern sector, with the northern — between the Awali and the Zahran rivers — patrolled by a regular Lebanese Army brigade, and the southern — from the Zahran to the Israel border — patrolled by a territorial brigade drawing all its personnel from the region.

Each brigade is to have no more than 4,341 men, including 223 officers, according to the text. The annex includes a list of the number of personnel in each unit: three infantry battalions of 31 officers and 654 men; for example, one artillery battalion of 39 officers and 672 men, and so on.

The only air defense weapons permitted in the security region are 12 guns of no more than 40mm for each brigade, and these may not be radar-controlled. The types of radar are restricted to mortar-locating, artillery-locating and ground surveillance.

On the coast, five sea surveillance radar stations are permitted.

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Mitterrand Urges Face-Off With U.S.

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand asserted Tuesday that the United States was making Europe pay the bill for its budget deficits. As a result, he said, Europe should press the Americans on the issue at the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of the month.

Mr. Mitterrand's statement at a joint news conference with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany confirmed indications that France would seek at Williamsburg to portray the U.S. budget deficits, U.S. interest rates and the high value of the dollar as central causes of the world's economic difficulties.

After a series of statements by the French Socialist government and the Reagan administration attempting to head off potential conflict at the Williamsburg meeting, Mr. Mitterrand's remarks raised the possibility of open divisions among the seven leading industrialized nations whose leaders are to attend the conference.

Mr. Kohl, in Paris for the twice-yearly French-West German consultations, gave no indication that he supported Mr. Mitterrand's view. He said blandly that deficits and interest rates would be a subject of conversation at Williamsburg because the European economic situation was influenced by them.

Asked specifically about Reagan administration economic policies, he said, "My job is not to discuss the policy of a very friendly country in its absence." He said at the news conference that he would rather "talk with friends than about them."

Bonn's complaints about U.S. interest rates and the dollar have decreased during the past month as signs of West German domestic economic improvement have multiplied. The Kohl government's attitude toward Mr. Mitterrand's call last week for a meeting to reorganize the world monetary system was one of extreme skepticism.

Mr. Mitterrand's statement Tuesday precedes meetings in Paris on Wednesday and Thursday in which leaders of the five other European countries with Socialist governments — Portugal, Spain, Greece, Sweden and Austria — are expected to endorse France's position on the U.S. deficit and the dollar's role. It is likely that France, as the only Socialist government to be represented at Williamsburg, would then represent this view during the summit.

Mr. Mitterrand said, referring to Europe, "It is not normal that the United States budget deficit be paid by us in particular." Nor, he said, was it normal for U.S. interest rates to remain high and in turn result in exchange rates for the dollar "that are a cause of the worldwide disequilibrium."

He said the U.S. policy "shows that there is only limited confidence in reduction of the United States' inflation" because of this budget deficit." He concluded: "It's time, starting with the good French-German accord, to breathe life into the European Community and to deal with the problem that must be handled at Williamsburg."

Mr. Mitterrand's charge that Europe "and some others" are paying for the U.S. budget deficit is based on reasoning often repeated by his party: that the high interest rates resulting from the deficit draw dollars out of Europe to the United States, swelling the value of the dollar on exchange markets and increasing costs for countries that must pay international bills, notably for oil, in dollars.

Many U.S. officials acknowledge that this chain of reactions is a negative factor for the world economy. But they say in private that Mr. Mitterrand's focus on it appears motivated, at least in part, by a desire to place the blame for France's deep economic difficulties outside his responsibility, or the remedies of Socialist economic ideology.

To back up his point on deficits, Mr. Mitterrand said the U.S. deficit now represented about 6 per-

cent of the U.S. gross national product, as opposed to 3 percent in France. But French and U.S. accounting methods differ; if all French public sector borrowing is included, the two deficits are comparable.

There were other differences in tone in the remarks of Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl in addition to the chancellor's reluctance to make a dominant issue of the deficit question. Mr. Kohl spoke more positively about the general economic climate than did Mr. Mitterrand, expressing "moderate optimism."

The most important psychological needs for an economic summit are now "recognizable" in West Germany, he said.

Both men said they did not expect East-West trade issues to overshadow discussions in Williamsburg.

Mr. Thatcher to Attend

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Tuesday that she would attend the Williamsburg summit May 28 and 29. The Associated Press reported from London that there had been speculation that she would cancel the trip because of the campaign for British elections on June 9.

Mrs. Thatcher will miss the final session of the summit May 30, however, a statement said.

Pope's Polish Itinerary Announced by Vatican

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican released a schedule Tuesday confirming that Pope John Paul II will go to Poland next month. Authoritative sources also disclosed that the Vatican had told the Polish government the pope's meetings could not be restricted during the trip.

The sources said the pope might meet with the leader of the Solidarity union movement, Lech Wałęsa, possibly on the last day, which the pope has set aside for private purposes. They said such a meeting could take place in Krakow if the government did not restrict Mr. Wałęsa's movements.

The sources said that during the negotiations for the visit, which is scheduled for June 16-23, a condition set before the Polish government was that it could not restrict the pope from meeting privately with anyone he wanted.

"It was understood from the beginning that the government or anyone else should not be able to dictate who the pope can or cannot see," a source said.

"Having a certain amount of time set aside for his private and personal wishes was a basic condition of the pope's visit," another condition of the pope's visit.

Besides the addition of a day of private time in Krakow at the end of the trip, the official program released at the Vatican and in Warsaw on Tuesday differed only slightly from the itinerary given by the Polish church March 23.

It was released hours after the pope gave his final approval during a meeting with the primate of Poland, Cardinal Józef Glemp.

There had been some fears that

recent civil disturbances and church-state tensions in Poland might have forced it to be postponed or called off.

All three sources did not exclude the possibility of a meeting between the pope and Mr. Wałęsa if Polish authorities allowed the leader of the banned union to leave his home city of Gdańsk, which the pope will not be visiting.

One of the sources, however, said he felt the government might restrict Mr. Wałęsa's movements during the pope's visit.

When Cardinal Glemp and other members of the episcopate arrived in Rome on Monday, they said they did not know if the pope would meet Mr. Wałęsa. The pope first met with Mr. Wałęsa at the Vatican in January 1981.

The pope's program includes eight major stops. He is to arrive in Warsaw on the afternoon of Thursday, June 16, and spend all of June 17 in the capital area.

On June 18, he will travel to Niepolokanow, a village west of Warsaw, to visit the monastery where St. Maximilian Kolbe lived.

Father Kolbe died in place of another man in the Auschwitz extermination camp.

On June 19, the pope will go to Czestochowa, the nation's most sacred site — the marian shrine of the Queen of Poland. For four days he will be based at the Jasna Góra shrine in Czestochowa, from which he will travel to Poznań, Kalowice, Wroclaw and St. Anna's Mountain.

He will spend the last two days of the visit in the Krakow area and visit Nowa Huta, an industrial city that has been a site of recent anti-government disturbances.



United Press International
PHILADELPHIA VOTE — W. Wilson Goode, the former policeman who is running against former Mayor Frank Rizzo in Philadelphia's Democratic primary for mayor, after casting his ballot Tuesday. Mr. Goode, who was the leader in pre-election polls, is seeking to become the city's first black mayor.

Gemayel Calls on Shultz To Seek Pullout by Syria

(Continued from Page 1)
withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

• A cabinet working group has been set up to open withdrawal talks with the Syrians, but a formal Lebanese request for a Syrian pullout will be made only at the climax of negotiations. Mr. Gemayel has no reason to believe his negotiating team will not be welcome in Damascus for talks "in the near future." Separate negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization about the withdrawal of their 10,000 guerrillas in the Bekaa Valley and northern Lebanon will begin in Tunis this week.

• Except for Libya, South Yemen and Syria, all the Arab countries have either publicly or privately conveyed their support for Lebanon's withdrawal accord with Israel.

Mr. Gemayel said that, at this stage, he did not know exactly what the Syrians would demand from Lebanon in return for a withdrawal of their troops. But he suggested the Syrian negotiating posture would depend on how strong government disturbances.

• The Lebanese president added that another way to gain a Syrian withdrawal could be through a Soviet-American dialogue on the Middle East. Mr. Gemayel is known to feel strongly about the Soviet role because, according to Lebanon's intelligence sources, "many" Soviet advisers are serving with Syrian troops based in the Bekaa Valley.

Asked what the Lebanese might offer the Syrians to encourage them to withdraw, Mr. Gemayel said flatly: "We will offer them the best way to withdraw from Lebanon. We have lots of outstanding issues with the Syrians to solve. It will not be easy."

Choosing his words very carefully when he discussed the Syrians, Mr. Gemayel added that his government was prepared for "close relations" with Syria as well as "permanent consultations" on foreign policy, economic and security matters.

However, he emphasized that Beirut would not allow Damascus to dictate to it and would also request "some things" from the Syrians as well.

"We are ready for negotiations on the basis of equality," he said, "not on the basis of Syrian destabilization of Lebanon or the area."

The Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal accord includes provisions for negotiations between Lebanon and Israel on the normalization of relations. These would begin six months after the withdrawal of Israeli troops. Mr. Gemayel said he did not want to comment as to what those negotiations might produce, but he made clear there would be no peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel: outside the framework laid down at the Arab summit last year in Fez, Morocco.

■ New Shultz Effort Unlikely

A senior State Department official said Monday that Mr. Shultz was inclined to stay away from the Middle East for the present and let the Arabs take the lead in negotiating troop withdrawals from Lebanon. The New York Times reported.

Informing Mr. Gemayel's request that Mr. Shultz return to the region as soon as possible to help negotiate the withdrawal of Syrian troops, the official said Philip C. Habib, the special Middle East envoy, had been empowered by Mr. Shultz to visit Damascus and talk to Syrian leaders.

But Mr. Shultz himself is said to believe it will take the Syrians time to change their position and agree to a withdrawal, and he does not think a personal visit would be productive at this time.

One senior official said a trip by Mr. Shultz to the Middle East was not likely before July.

The State Department said Mr. Habib would return to the Middle East this week to seek Syrian withdrawal, United Press International reported.

WORLD BRIEFS

Austrian Asked to Form Cabinet

VIENNA (AP) — President Rudolf Kirchschläger asked Fred Sinowitz on Tuesday to form the next government, which is to be sworn in May 31.

Mr. Kirchschläger said after a brief private meeting with Mr. Sinowitz that the Socialist, a member of the strongest parliamentary party, was the natural choice to serve as chancellor. The Socialists picked Mr. Sinowitz to succeed Chancellor Bruno Kreisky last month. The party, which lost an 11-year absolute majority in the April 24 general elections, is in the final stages of coalition negotiations with the small, center-right Freedom Party.

Meanwhile, a Freedom Party member, Friedrich Peter, a former member of a Nazi SS infantry unit, bowed to growing protests and withdrew his candidacy for a prestigious parliamentary post, the third president of the National Council.

Weinberger's Son Quits Agency

WASHINGTON (AP) — Caspar W. Weinberger Jr. has resigned his \$52,000-a-year post at the U.S. Information Agency, saying that a congressional dispute overhanging relatives of Reagan administration officials made it impossible for him to do his job. Mr. Weinberger, the son of the secretary of defense, was a special projects officer in the USIA television and film services division.

In addition, the agency's deputy director, Gilbert A. Robinson — whose recommendation of a pay raise for the younger Mr. Weinberger put him at odds with the USIA director, Charles Z. Wick — quit to accept a job as the secretary of state's special adviser for public diplomacy. His \$56,000 salary will remain the same.

Sen. Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, complained last month that relatives of Reagan administration officials were getting jobs traditionally given to career employees. Among the relatives he cited were Mr. Weinberger, Monica Clark, daughter of the president's national security adviser; and Barbara Haig, daughter of the former secretary of state.

U.S. House Panel Approves MX

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee, headed by a request from President Ronald Reagan, voted 30-26 Tuesday to permit the Pentagon to go ahead with the development and testing of the MX missile.

Mr. Reagan, who said that the MX deployment is necessary to arm negotiations, lobbied the committee until the last minute, said Representative William V. Alexander Jr., Democrat of Arkansas. He added, "That was the difference."

The vote sends the issue to the full House, scheduled to debate and vote next Monday on whether to permit the Pentagon to spend money that was appropriated, but frozen, last December.

Dealer Suspected of Hitler Forgery

HAMBURG (UPI) — A handwriting expert says that Konrad Kujan, a collector of Nazi relics, probably forged the Hitler diaries, Stern magazine reported Tuesday.

The latest issue of the magazine, which paid more than 9 million Deutsche marks (\$3.7 million) for the fakes, says that Lothar Michel, a handwriting expert from the University of Mainz, had examined the diaries and Mr. Kujan's writing. Stern said that despite some differences, Mr. Michel concluded that "there are signs the two handwritings originate from the same author." Mr. Kujan, 44, who is in custody in Hamburg, said Saturday that he had not forged the diaries.

Also on Tuesday, the newspaper Bild said that the Stern reporter Gerd Heidemann, had met secretly with East German sources on the Berlin autobahn and exchanged money for fake Hitler diaries.

New Unit Reported in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The Soviet Union may have sent a new force of up to 6,000 troops to Afghanistan, Western diplomats reported Tuesday.

The diplomats said the troops had arrived, probably during the last few weeks, in the provincial capital of Herat. Herat is 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the border with Iran and has been the scene of recent heavy fighting with Moslem rebels.

It was not clear, however, if the soldiers were reinforcements for the estimated 105,000 Soviet troops already in Afghanistan. The diplomats said Soviet troops were usually replaced by fresh units during April and May. But they said recent intelligence reports indicated that more Soviet troops were arriving than were leaving as part of the rotation system.

Gulf Envoys May Have Peace Plan

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Foreign ministers from two Gulf states met President Ali Khamenei of Iran Monday on the second day of a mission concerning the huge oil slick in the Gulf. The mission is also said to include a plan to end the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Informed sources in Kuwait said Iran would end its war with Iraq and that the United Arab Emirates would seek Iran and then Iraq's reaction to an Arab peace plan calling for a withdrawal of forces to the pre-war border, formation of a reconstruction fund and an exchange of prisoners.

The meeting coincided with the arrival in Tehran of Prime Minister Mohammad Abdalgani of Algeria. Algeria helped to arrange a border settlement between Iran and Iraq in 1975.

Bolivian Detained in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — A former Bolivian interior minister, Luis Arce Gomez, has been detained here at the request of the United States and will face possible extradition, on charges of drug-trafficking, an Argentine court official said.

Mr. Arce Gomez, a former army colonel and interior minister in 1980-81, has lived in exile here since Bolivia's armed forces handed over power in October to the civilian government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Mr. Arce Gomez has been accused in Bolivia of involvement in cocaine trafficking as well as widespread political repression while interior minister.

The Argentine official, Enzo Mario Pan, assistant to a federal judge, José Díaz, said the judge ordered Mr. Arce Gomez's arrest after a request from the U.S. government for his provisional detention in view of possible extradition for drug-trafficking. The United States has 45 days to provide evidence to support the charges against Mr. Arce Gomez, who was detained Monday.

For the Record

WARSAW (AP) — The Communist Party Central Committee will meet May 31 for the first time in nearly eight months, the Polityka announced Tuesday.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate unanimously confirmed William D. Ruckelshaus on Tuesday to serve for the second time as head of the Environmental Protection Agency. He is expected to be sworn into office Wednesday.

Israel and Lebanon Sign Pact Leading to Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)
Lebanese and Israeli objectives, they said, "are crossing the threshold of a more satisfactory and sensible relationship."

■ Syria Closes Some Roads
Syria condemned the Lebanese signing of the accord with Israel as an "act of submission" Tuesday and closed some roads linking the two countries, news agencies reported from Beirut.

The PLO, in a communiqué issued from Damascus, again condemned Lebanon's decision to sign the agreement.

In addition to the blockades, security officials said telephones and telex links between Beirut and Syrian-controlled Lebanon territory were cut. The sources said the Lebanon-Syrian border had not been closed.

■ Reagan Hails Agreement
President Ronald Reagan hailed the signing of the Lebanon-Israel agreement and called on Syria and PLO forces to follow suit and leave Lebanon, United Press International reported from Washington.

Calling the agreement a "positive step toward peace in the Middle East," Mr. Reagan said it "initiates a process that will culminate in the withdrawal of all external forces from Lebanon and restore Lebanon's sovereignty and control over its territory."



Bell Brings The World Closer

MX Bargain Is a Snare

Congress is buying a dangerous deal if it unblocks funds for the MX missile in return for President Ronald Reagan's vague promises about new arms control and weapons policies.

Mr. Reagan and the Air Force are very clear about their end of the bargain: They want the MX to match the counter-silo capability of the biggest Soviet missiles. Testing and production of the 10-warhead U.S. missile would soon begin, looking toward its deployment in existing silos starting in 1985. But the administration is disarmingly unclear about when the congressional objective of strategic stability would be achieved — if at all.

Mr. Reagan would take a decade to develop a new mobile Midgetman missile, and only to supplement rather than replace the MX. As for the promised new arms control proposals, they are already hedged with qualifications. Even if eventually plausible, they would require three to five years of negotiation.

As now envisioned, the MX would be a doubly dangerous weapon. By threatening the Soviet Union's land-based missiles from vulnerable silos, it would practically invite pre-emptive attack in a crisis. And by concentrating so many warheads on each launcher, it would be a lucrative target for a Soviet first strike.

One already audible Pentagon answer for this new instability is to shift to a "launch-under-attack" strategy. But that would greatly increase the danger of accidental war. The shorter the time for human or mechanical verifications of an attack, the greater the risk of a mindless response. False alarms have occurred. The idea that the nation would commit itself to a defense that deprives it of time to take the measure of any alarm is grotesque.

The MX remains a weapon in search of a function. It is not a worthy instrument of compromise, either in our own politics or in negotiations with Moscow. Congress should finally muster the courage to say no.

Ironically, the MX has found a new life in a report that ably recognized its dangers and inadequacies. That report, from a commission headed by General Brent Scowcroft, highlighted the instabilities of multi-warhead weapons.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Negotiation Works

The governments of Lebanon and Israel have now approved the withdrawal agreement, which, as the release of the text makes clear, is much more than a withdrawal agreement. It ends the formal state of war between the two states and bids to start their relations toward something approaching a normal definition of peace. The terms give Israel rights that a stronger negotiating partner would not have stomach. But Lebanese authorities saw in those terms the only available way to start their country's return to national integrity. They made, we think, a mature choice.

Syria rants that it will do "all in its power" to block the agreement. Think of it: Syria opposes an agreement that a second country, a friendly one at that, has made with a third country — even though the agreement would move Israeli troops out of Lebanon and thereby remove the imminent threat those troops now pose to Damascus. Very soon the Lebanese can be expected to ask Syrian troops also to withdraw; it takes Syrian withdrawal to put the new agreement into motion. A Syrian refusal would transform Syria's troops from formally invited "peacekeepers" — their status since the mid-1970s — to unwanted and unauthorized occupiers.

Not without reason, the Syrians fear that just as Israel took Egypt out of the battle at Camp David, so now it has taken out Leba-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Ruckelshaus' Job

If [William] Ruckelshaus can convince the country that he [and the Environmental Protection Agency] once again share the national commitment to clean air and clean water, it may be possible to end the dogfighting, break the stalemate over the Clean Air Act and give us, in that area and others, what most Americans really want: effective environmental protection without being strangled by regulation.

— The Milwaukee Journal.

The Freeze Vote

The temptation is to say that House passage of a modified nuclear freeze resolution was simply irrelevant.

It became clear during the House debate that the original resolution could be interpreted to mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean. Among its supporters there was disagreement over what the resolution implied about arms reductions, upgrading of existing weapons, and whether the freeze should apply

to delivery systems as well as the weapons themselves.

When the amended resolution passed, both sides claimed victory, suggesting that the resolution still could be interpreted to mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean.

Consider also that the resolution is unlikely to pass the Senate and that President Reagan will ignore it.

But the grass-roots movement that brought the issue to the House floor still matters. It is a movement large and diverse enough to command the attention of politicians at almost every point on the hawk-to-dove spectrum. It is based on a couple of simple concepts that have gotten lost over the years.

• The arms race must stop before it can be reversed.

• The arms race won't stop as long as either side insists on being allowed to "catch up," for neither side will accept the other's definition of equivalence.

— The Observer, Charlotte, North Carolina.

FROM OUR MAY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: U.S. Market Improves

LONDON — An old saying on the Stock Exchange is: "after three days' rise a slip." Although this has happened, it is not considered to mean very much, or to be the cause of any fresh discouragement, for since the last settlement the tone on the Stock Exchange has improved, notwithstanding the wretched weather, which is beginning to affect the harvest prospects. The cheery feeling with which last week terminated, and which was in evidence at the beginning of this week, was accompanied by an increase in activity. It is recognized that the distrust in the United States is fast disappearing and that as soon as confidence is fully restored, the demand for gold will again increase.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

Summit Will Offer a Real Opportunity

By James D. Robinson

WASHINGTON — International summits are dismissed by some as frivolous media events. I do not see it that way. The May 28-30 gathering of leaders of seven major industrial nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, offers an excellent opportunity to tackle major problems facing the Western economic system. Foremost among them is re-establishing

the link between trade and monetary policies that was recognized at Bretton Woods by the founders of our economic system.

Dark storm clouds, however, are gathering over the summit. This threatens to have a negative effect not only on companies doing



Mexico Is Failing to Communicate

By David R. Ayon

LOS ANGELES — U.S.-Mexican relations have been strained by a worsening foreign-policy conflict in Central America. Both sides are to blame for this — the United States for disregarding Mexico's legitimate security interests, Mexico for failing to make its concerns better known — even to its own people.

Mexico has been unfairly accused of a lack of realism and of neglecting the security threat developing on its southern border and the danger of Nicaragua's possible alignment with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, Mexico is deeply concerned about the tensions along its border with Guatemala, a country with which it has maintained scrupulously correct relations. Furthermore, Mexico has made many friendly attempts over the last 3½ years to keep Nicaragua from playing the Soviet card. Mexico now is involved in what is at least its third major diplomatic effort in two years to prevent the outbreak of a regional war in Central America.

Finally, Mexico has recently expanded and modernized its army and air force and has demonstrated its capacity to protect vital resources in the border state of Chiapas and to keep Guatemalan rebels out of the region.

But Mexican security concerns and policy are very different from those of the United States. Mexico has four clear objectives in Central America — stopping U.S. pressure and attacks on Nicaragua, blocking regional war and preventing direct U.S. military intervention.

NICARAGUA — As Mexico sees it, the United States is pressuring Nicaragua to choose sides finally and openly in a renewed Cold War. It is no surprise to Mexico that the United States is pressuring other countries of the region to line up on its side. Although it genuinely wants to keep Nicaragua from joining the Soviet camp, Mexico will not be a party to coercion of a friendly regime. Aloofness and objections to U.S. Cold War initiatives have been a cornerstone of Mexican foreign policy for 35 years. Mexico has made it clear that it would not compromise on the issue of U.S. intervention in Latin America in order to participate in a campaign to contain communism. Mexico would most like to see a truly nonaligned and independent Nicaragua, but even a Cuban-style government would be preferable to a U.S.-installed regime.

GUATEMALA — The Reagan administration wants to renew officially arms to Guatemala. Mexico can be counted on to oppose that everywhere strongly that it has opposed U.S. military aid to El Salvador. Mexico's southern border is not militarized, but the situation there is extremely tense. The Guatemalan military is surely the most unpredictable and destructive force in the area, and the stronger it becomes, the less secure Mexico feels. Despite its greater size, Mexico cannot afford to militarize a line traced through 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) of remote jungles and mountains.

REGIONAL WAR — Mexico can live with, even welcome, revolutions, but it has no stomach and little capacity for war. If war were to break out, Mexican interests

in the region would practically evaporate and the Mexican government would be presented with an unprecedented international crisis. If Guatemala were to enter a Central American war, Mexico might find itself pulled into it. It is conceivable that Mexico could stand by passively while Guatemala intervened in El Salvador or joined in a war against Nicaragua. Under such circumstances, the Mexican government undoubtedly would break relations with Guatemala and cut off oil shipments. Mexico would be forced to take appropriate military measures to protect its oil tanks and other commercial connections to Nicaragua. Even those minimal steps could possibly lead to a confrontation with Guatemala, the United States or both.

U.S. INTERVENTION — To Mexicans, direct U.S. military intervention is the ghastliest prospect of all. Although Mexico cannot afford to be complacent, U.S. intervention in El Salvador would probably bring with it new and more dangerous attacks on Nicaragua and major arms aid for Guatemala, and lead to a regionalization of the conflict. In short, U.S. intervention would mark a complete failure of Mexican policy in Central America. For that reason, especially, Mexico has demanded a negotiated settlement to the Salvadoran civil war.

Although Mexico's national-security objectives can be understood by any careful observer of its behavior in the Central American crisis, Mexico has made little effort to dispel its image as a romantic and pseudo-revolutionary factor in the region.

President Miguel de la Madrid is the first Mexican leader who has publicly justified his Central American policy in terms of Mexican security and national interests. Those concepts are standard to statesmen everywhere, but they are novel to public political discourse in Mexico, where foreign policy is largely carried out in semi-secrecy.

In the United States, by contrast, the making of foreign policy is a highly politicized and increasingly partisan process. The Mexicans do not seem to have realized that they must turn to Congress, the opposition party and the U.S. media if they find the administration unsympathetic to Mexican interests and concerns.

The Reagan administration will commit a colossal error if it chooses to back repressive governments in tiny Central American countries at the expense of advancing and perhaps even destabilizing its third largest trading partner and its biggest supplier of imported oil. But the Mexican leadership will share responsibility for such a tragedy if it fails to communicate adequately its concerns and motives to both the U.S. and Mexican publics and to the rest of the world.

The author is a visiting research fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California, San Diego. He contributed this commentary to the Los Angeles Times.

Are Crime, Unemployment Linked?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The recent announcement that crime declined in 1982 while unemployment rose constitutes one of those massive, unexpected surprises on conventional wisdom that prompts a reconsideration of how society functions.

The direct connection between unemployment and crime seems so plausible that few of us give it much thought. Yet on reflection, reality turns intuition on its head.

That the unemployment rate drives the crime rate, you have to accept the idea that crime and work are essentially similar activities. Without work, people become potential criminals. They have to have some way of supporting themselves, so they turn to crime.

This logic ignores the reality that, over the past half century society has treated a huge support system designed to assure that unemployment does not lead instantly to destitution.

The prevailing wisdom obscures the nature of both unemployment and crime. It insults most of the unemployed by assuming they could slip easily into crime, and might be justified, because society has failed to provide them a job. Likewise, it subtly condones and simplifies the sources of rising criminality.

None of this denies a link between crime and unemployment. However, at best, the connection is weak, obscure and complicated.

In contrast to the 1930s, the suffering associated with today's unemployment is more psychological than physical. If you visit Flint, Michigan, where unemployment is about 20 percent, you do not find the Depression's soup lines or shanty towns.

An autoworker jobless since late 1978 says he and his family are coping. They have welfare, food stamps and a garden. But what enables him is the inability to find work and the irritations and humiliations of the welfare system.

To think that such people resort to

prisons were overwhelmed by the Baby Boom.

Albert Reiss Jr. of Yale argues that other changes in life styles also encourage crimes: The rise in the number of working wives means more homes were unoccupied and vulnerable during the day.

Mr. Reiss thinks the basic causes lie deeper. The morality of the mid-20th century exults individual choice and disparages the Victorian self-restraint that imposed moral controls over crime.

A dilemma results: The factors that most directly influence crime — family structure, moral development, the level of personal freedom — are the very things we cannot easily change or, for persuasive reasons, do not wish to change.

Mr. Reiss' study in Public Interest, Police work and the court system are less effective, but they become "more important as informal social control becomes less important," he wrote.

National Journal.

During the 1960s and 1970s, only a portion of the rise in crime was accounted for by the expansion of the teen-age population; about 15 percent, according to James Q. Wilson of Harvard. Not only did the crime-prone group increase, but its members were being arrested more often and, presumably, committing more crimes. Why?

Unemployment does not explain much. Although scarce jobs may drive some to crime, many youths become serious criminals before most people hold regular employment. Crime rose in the 1960s when joblessness fell. In the 1970s, unemployment and crime patterns sometimes moved together (1974-75) and sometimes against each other (1977-79). And the basic crime trend was up.

Possibly the police, courts and

prisons were overwhelmed by the Baby Boom.

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of North America, Western Europe and Japan fail to create the proper environment.

We are all familiar with the major issues. The world trading system faces its most serious challenge since the grim days of the Depression. Protectionist steps have been taken against everything from motorcycles to videotape recorders. Governments that officially support a liberal international trading system have been forced by unemployment and other domestic pressures to close markets. International trade is shrinking for the first time since World War II.

Imbalance and volatility in exchange rates are exacerbating our problems. The high value of the U.S. dollar, for example, makes foreign imports cheaper and helps spur exports. A strong U.S. dollar also drives up the real cost of oil imported by U.S. trading partners, encouraging them to impose protectionist measures against "nonessential" imports. In addition, sharp fluctuations in exchange rates and their sheer unpredictability serve as disincentives for international trade and investment projects by the private sector.

Third World countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Nigeria owe billions of dollars to Western banks and have been forced to adopt severe austerity moves, sharply limiting their purchase of foreign goods. That drives up markets for American, Japanese and European goods and services, hamstringing the Western economy's recovery. So are Vietnam's penetration of Laos and its intrusions into Thailand. The Russians' use of Vietnamese naval and air facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang is perceived as the first step toward dominating the strategic Strait of Malacca.

The Chinese believe that the Soviet Union is designed to encircle China. And recent clashes on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, the worst since the war of 1979, may cause relations to deteriorate further — notwithstanding the Chinese agreement to open a diplomatic dialogue with an eager Khrushchev.

Outside China, Yuri V. Andropov's rise to power is often seen as an opportunity for Chinese-Soviet détente. True, Mr. Andropov made significant overtures toward China even at Leonid I. Brezhnev's funeral, and since then Chinese-Soviet watchers have been preoccupied with Mr. Andropov's intentions. Although the Chinese perceive him as "thoughtful" they see him as a dangerous hardliner whose policies are shaped largely by his KGB experience.

Mr. Andropov's attempt to normalize relations with China is explained in Beijing as a change in strategy.

Chinese skepticism concerning rapprochement with the Soviet Union should not lead American policymakers to a comfortable assumption that the United States has a special relationship with China.

Today, American-Chinese relations are the worst they have been in a decade — despite China's favorable perceptions of the Reagan administration and its mistrust of the Soviet Union. Chinese experts' assessment of Soviet intentions is not unlike the administration's assessment, and they seem pleased that the administration has been taking what they call "more energetic measures" than its predecessor did to contain Soviet expansionism.

Indeed, the Chinese believe that Mr. Reagan's policies helped fuel Soviet's invasion of Poland. They praise the administration's military buildup and its tough stand in arms-control negotiations — particularly the refusal to accept a transfer of Soviet SS-20 missiles to Soviet Asia, where they could be used to put pressure on Japan and China. Beijing also praises American military aid to Thailand.

W

July 1983

French Immersion' Brightens Canadian Bilingual Education Picture

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Every school-day morning Sarah Wright, who is 9, and her brother, David, 7, leave their English-speaking home here to go to a public school where they spend the next six hours learning, thinking and talking in French.

They are among more than 100,000 English-speaking Canadian children involved in French immersion programs, the most successful of the many initiatives taken to foster bilingualism in this country, where French and English have been legally equal official languages since 1969.

In fact, English dominates everywhere but in Quebec. A census analysis issued two weeks ago shows that despite 14 years of federal commitment to advance French, the number of bilingual people has grown by just 800,000 in the last decade. According to another recent study, the number of people using French in homes outside Quebec actually fell by 5 percent between 1971 and 1981.

Of the 24 million Canadians, only 3.7 million claim knowledge of both French and English. Of this group, 2.2 million are people whose mother tongue is French, while only slightly more than a million from English-speaking backgrounds speak French. According to the

1982 census, English was the home language of 16,425,905 people, while French was the main language of 5,923,020.

Quebec's minister of cultural minorities, Gerald Godin, pointed to the census figures as proof that federal programs to advance the use of French are failures.

In Ottawa, Canada's commissioner of official languages, Max F. Yalden, who is charged with monitoring policies intended to encourage bilingualism, noted in his last annual report that because language reform was a minority problem, support for it among the majority was often tepid.

In the Canadian context, "official language minority" means French speakers outside of Quebec and English speakers in Quebec. Mr. Yalden's report was, like the census and all other public documents, issued in both English and French.

Such publication is just one of the costly steps taken to stimulate bilingualism.

There are laws requiring goods sold in Canada to be labeled in both languages, and these are so assiduously obeyed that bottles of soda water are marked "Club Soda Club," with the adjective on both sides of the noun to accommodate both languages. Similarly, tags showing the size of clothing bear the mark "M-M," with one "M" standing for "medium" and the other

for "moyen." There are television and radio programs in both languages in all parts of the country. Airlines and airports are bilingual, as are road markers on all national highways.

While the effect of all this has been modest, the total immersion program, now 15 years old, is being praised as a tremendous success by parents, educators and supporters of bilingualism. Unlike bilingual programs in the United States, the immersion program here involves children from the majority group studying almost exclusively in the language of the minority. Nationwide, only 2.3 percent of Canadians who could be involved in such programs actually are, with most of the others studying French or Spanish or other foreign languages as a school subject. Those in the total immersion program also study English composition and literature in the higher grades.

Some critics argue that it is a snobbish program designed for the children of upwardly mobile parents to establish them to better compete for jobs with increasingly alienated French speakers. Some conservative school boards have rejected immersion programs as subversive. Some linguistic purists have attacked them for supposedly promoting "Frenchish."

But Sarah and David Wright side with the majority and think French immersion is fine.

"I can speak French much better than my parents," said Sarah in fluent French. "And I can speak French much better than my parents and better than my sister," said David, also in French. Sarah scowled the scowl of older sisters in every language.

Ever since kindergarten the children have attended schools where French is the language of instruction, and they will continue to do so through high school.

"We never speak French at home or on the street," Sarah said, "and we hardly ever speak English in school."

The immersion programs were started by a parents group in Montreal and have spread from coast to coast. The programs are voluntary, and in Sarah and David's upper-middle-class neighborhood the parents have a choice of enrolling their children in a regular English program or in French immersion.

Enrollment in French immersion is running two and three times ahead of that for the English program.

However, H.H. Stern, a specialist in language education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, has found that even with fluency in French, the children still lack social contact with French Canadians and the program has not narrowed the gap between the "two solitudes."



Principal Stephen Howland was wounded in the face in an incident at a Long Island junior high school on Monday.

Dismissed U.S. Teacher Kills Self After Shooting Student, Principal

The Associated Press

BRENTWOOD, New York — A mentally ill man who had been fired as a substitute teacher shot a student and a school principal, then held 18 students hostage in a classroom before killing himself.

The man, Robert O. Wickes, had also been watched by the Secret Service for making threats against members of the Reagan administration, his lawyer said. Police said he had attempted suicide six months ago.

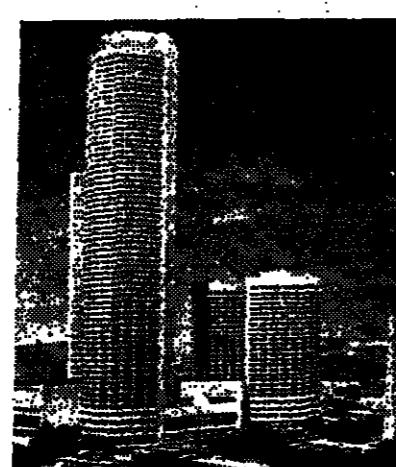
Mr. Wickes, 24, arrived at East

Junior High in the Long Island community wearing army fatigues and carrying a .22-caliber rifle on Monday. He held a group of students and a school principal, then held 18 students hostage in a classroom before killing himself.

Louis Bungos, a 15-year-old student shot in the stomach, was in critical condition. The principal, Stephen Howland, who was shot in the face, was treated for a minor wound and released.

Eventually, Mr. Wickes, who vowed he was making his "last stand," carried out a suicide threat, shooting himself in the head.

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Mayor Loses Court Ruling In Chicago

By William C. Rempel

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A circuit court judge has dealt a blow to Mayor Harold Washington, a reform Democrat, in his fight against old guard Democratic aldermen, ruling that they acted properly two weeks ago during their disputed reorganization of the City Council.

Judge James C. Murray, himself a Democratic alderman for eight years during the administration of Mayor Richard J. Daley, ruled Monday that Mayor Washington illegally vetoed the controversial council reorganization plan that threatened to strip the city's first black chief executive of much of his power.

However, the judge also conceded that his opinion, based on state and local laws and parliamentary procedure, "does not decide anything of real substance" because the political impasse that has paralyzed city government since Mr. Washington took office April 29 is unaffected by the court's ruling.

Judge Murray urged both sides to "sit down together as responsible newly elected officials" to work out their differences and to "assist Mayor Washington in effecting the goals he has so eloquently expressed, and to make our great city a place where the strong are just and the weak secure."

His opinion was issued a few hours after negotiations broke down between City Council forces loyal to Mayor Washington and those supporting the Democratic leader, Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak. Talks were scheduled to resume again Tuesday.

Outside the courtroom immediately after the ruling, an ally of Mr. Vrdolyak, Edward Burke — reading from a prepared statement — praised the decision and said it "affirms the separation of powers, majority rule and fair play." Adding that Mr. Vrdolyak's 29-member bloc on the 50-member City Council wanted to avoid a protracted dispute, Mr. Burke said his colleagues "stand ready to support Mayor Washington and his programs."

Blindness in Bangladesh

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — At least 17,000 children go blind in Bangladesh every year because they do not get enough vitamin A, according to the Bangladeshi health minister. "The situation demands immediate care before it goes out of control," said the minister, Shamsul Huq.

to stabilize the erratic buying runs in U.S. grainaries. The pact went into effect on Oct. 1, 1976.

The current agreement requires the Soviet Union to buy a minimum of six million metric tons of corn and wheat annually and allows it to buy as much as eight million tons without seeking additional permission.

States must be consulted. In the current year, for example, the Russians were told they could buy up to 23 million tons. Only about 6.2 million have been ordered so far, however.

Mr. Lyng said the United States had no target amounts in mind for figures to be incorporated in a new agreement, but added, "We have said before that we would appreciate an opportunity to have those figures increased. ... We have grain to sell."

Consultations between U.S. and Soviet representatives had been tentatively scheduled in London next month to discuss the remain-

ing months of the current agreement and plans to cut back U.S. production. But Mr. Lyng said that meeting could be expanded to plan for negotiations toward a new agreement.

Mr. Lyng said neither side had imposed any conditions on the proposed talks. "There were no linkages of any kind" implicit in Mr. Dobrynin's call to Mr. Shultz, he said.

He noted that at one time the United States had supplied as much as 70 percent of the Soviet Union's grain imports. Following the 16-month grain embargo imposed in 1980 over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. percentage share of imports dropped to "the low 20s," he said.

We have the capacity to produce far more grain than we need and we think we are reliable suppliers," Mr. Lyng said. "We'd like to regard them as a major market."

President Jimmy Carter embargoed grain sales to the Soviet Union above previously contracted

levels in January 1980 in retaliation for its intervention in Afghanistan. That embargo was lifted by Mr. Reagan in April 1981.

While insisting there should be no "business as usual" with Moscow as long as Soviet-backed repression continued, Mr. Reagan also stressed the need to overcome the disruptive impact of the grain embargo. He charged that the Carter embargo had damaged the U.S. reputation as a reliable grain supplier, and he justified his bid for a new agreement on grounds it would help U.S. farmers recapture a share of the Soviet market.

Administration officials acknowledged last month that the sudden willingness to sign a new pact was not prompted by a change in Soviet behavior, but by economic concerns.

"It is a step being taken in the context of grain trade, not a political step in the context of our relations with the Soviets," said Mark Palmer, the acting assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

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The International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain invite you to

Meet the New Spanish Government



May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid.

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY

Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE

Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Terres, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano

Henri Lamarre, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, BNP, España S.A.

Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry

FINANCIAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance

FOREIGN TRADE

Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSE

Chairman: Adrián Pérez, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Horst Semmel, General Manager, AEG Telefunken Spain

Manuel Soto, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., Europe

José María Vizcaíno, General Manager, Ramón Vizcaíno, S.A.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Speaker to be announced

TRADE UNION POLICY

Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT

Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO

SOCIAL POLICY

Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

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Democrats Say
U.S. Activities
Aided Nicaragua

July 1983

INSIGHTS

Miami, Just a Resort Two Decades Ago, Is Now a Latin Metropolis

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MIA MI — The seasoned victor, his dark cigar protruding from under a luxuriant white mustache, waved a defeated young challenger from the domino table. "Perra," he uttered to the crowd. "Out with you."

"This is the way it was all across Cuba," said Juan Garcia, approving of the champion's style.

Mr. Garcia, 46, was among several dozen miners milling around the Cuban domino matches recently at Macao Park in Miami's Little Havana. Behind him stood the headquarters of the Santiago de Cuba Municipality, one of many Miami clubs bearing Cuban names, in front of him stretched La Calle Ocho — Eighth Street until it became Little Havana's main drag. All around reverberated staccato Spanish.

To an extraordinary degree, Miami in two decades has evolved from a middle-sized southern U.S. resort into a metropolis rivaled only by El Paso for its concentration of Hispanic population. Conservatively estimated, more than 60 percent of Miami's 350,000 residents are of Latin

in American heritage, as are more than 40 percent of the 1.8 million people in surrounding Dade County.

The Latin Americans, 80 percent Cuban, have changed Miami's character, probably irreversibly. Until recently, most were middle-class refugees with energy and know-how. So they altered the city to fit their ways, rather than the reverse. The melting pot melted.

"There is really no difference between living here and living in Cuba," said Roberto Labano, 62, a salesman in a downtown men's store. He left Havana 20 years ago, fleeing political and economic conditions created by Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution. Since then, he has fashioned a new life, but not too new.

After two decades, Mr. Labano speaks only a few words of English. His family converses in Spanish. His friends speak Spanish. His doctor, druggist, grocer and service station attendant speak Spanish. His newspaper is in Spanish and so are his radio and television stations.

"And of every 100 customers who come into

the store, 98 of them will be speaking Spanish," he said, in Spanish.

Miami's Latin personality in recent years has moved far beyond Little Havana, or even the city center where Mr. Labano works. It has enveloped the glass-and-steel banks along Biscayne Bay, where Spanish has become an indispensable tool for executives on the rise. It has spread as far as Miami's southern suburbs, where condominium residents answering telephone calls from plumbers or deliverymen are as likely to hear Spanish as English.

Latin residents can choose from two major daily newspapers in Spanish — *Diario Las Americas* and a Spanish version of *The Miami Herald* — or from two dozen smaller publications. They can listen to six Spanish-language radio stations or a Spanish television station.

"Where else in America can you go from birth to death in Spanish?" asked Mayor Maurice A. Ferre, himself born in Puerto Rico of French ancestry. The Latin Chamber of Commerce estimates that nearly 20,000 businesses in the Miami area are Latin-owned, 33 percent of

the total number, including 80 percent of the service stations. Most of the businesses are sub-tropical weather and geography that puts Miami on the tip of a finger pointing at Latin America have combined with a congenial business and social atmosphere to make the city a natural place to settle for Nicaraguans, Salvadorans and Colombians, as well as Cubans.

Surveys indicate that as many as a third of this area's Cubans came to Miami after first trying to live elsewhere in the United States. "Miami is like a Mecca," said Antonio Jorge, a political economist at Florida International University who has researched the effects of the Latin influx on Miami. "It becomes like a promised land, because it is the nearest thing possible to Cuba."

Politicians and scholars argue about where Latinization is taking Miami. Some predict that it is only a question of generations, and that the children and grandchildren of Miami's Cubans will move toward assimilation the way Irish and Italians did before them in other cities. Others

say the rules are changed. They see Miami leading the way to something new in the United States: a hybrid culture that is neither entirely foreign nor North American as traditionally defined.

This is particularly true as hopes of returning to Cuba wane, prodding more Cubans toward the local politics many have ignored as they waited to go home. Although only one of Dade County's eight commissioners is Latin American, for example, both Republican candidates seeking the nomination to run against U.S. Representative Claude D. Pepper last fall were of Cuban origin.

Only 4 percent of Miami was Latin in 1960. The swift change has disturbed many. Emmy Shafer, for example, called the city "Cuba

The city's black leaders also complain that emphasis on Latin concerns over the last two decades has deflected civic energy from civil rights and the economic needs of the 17 percent of the population that is black. Relations are particularly sour between black street youths and Latin policemen, who make up 40 percent of the Miami force.

Mrs. Shafer led a campaign against the spread of Spanish in 1981 that produced a referendum in which Dade County voters were asked to ban the use of Spanish in activities supported by public funds. Her idea won overwhelmingly.

A county ordinance now bars authorities from using Spanish in county-funded activities. For example, employees must answer the telephone in English and all documents must be published in English, but all the while the Latinization of Miami has only accelerated. Mrs. Shafer complains that English-speaking patients at the county's Jackson Memorial Hospital are confused because doctors and attendants speak Spanish among themselves.

The mayor explains that his city is becoming increasingly Latin because non-Latin Americans are moving to the suburbs while more Hispanic people are moving in from abroad or from other American cities.

North European Socialists Move Left on East-West Security

By John Vincenot
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — A major move leftward on basic East-West security issues is taking place in northern Europe.

Interviews with leaders of the region's Socialist parties show that they are softening positions they have held for years and posing questions on nuclear policy that represent potential divisions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

On the most tangible level, the northern Socialist parties, after departing from power in the last two years, are calling on NATO and the United States to abandon the schedule for the alliance's deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in December if U.S. Soviets talk in Geneva. In 1979 Social Democratic foreign and defense ministers from West Germany, Norway and Denmark signed the documents that set up NATO's arm-and-negotiate program and the deployment timetable.

This major change is accompanied by trends in the parties' thinking that tend increasingly to place the United States and the Soviet Union on an equal footing as the cause of the world's problems, assess deployment of the Western missiles as a greater risk than going without them, and question nuclear deterrence as a basis for future NATO defense policy.

In acknowledging the movement, many Socialists insist that their attitudes are gaining strength in the traditionally moderate parties of the area, pointing, for example, to strong anti-nuclear-deterrent factions in the Christian Democratic Party of the Netherlands and the

Free Democratic Party of West Germany — both participants in governing coalitions.

"The movement is there for sure," said Karl-Heinz Voigt, a foreign policy spokesman for the West German Social Democratic Party. "It's a departure from classical deterrence politics. These parties are becoming dovish, although they don't use the word. They make a hawkish analysis of the Soviet Union, and talk about cooperating with the Soviets at the same time, because they think this is the only alternative. If you think like some Americans and French Socialists do, erroneously, this gets called appeasement."

Einar Forde, deputy chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, said that his party's leadership was seeking to block further movement left, but that the task involved combating a lack of confidence in U.S. security policy. "I fight against it," he said, "but the Soviet Union has won the propaganda war, and Soviet arguments are now often taken at face value."

The reasons given for the parties' movement depend on who furnishes them. The Socialist leadership says lack of "real" negotiations in Geneva, clumsy U.S. language on limited wars and deep revision at nuclear armament have caused the shift. People outside the parties talk of the Socialists' release from the responsibility of government, their concern about losing votes to parties on their left and battles within the parties in which young leftists have moved moderate away from their previous stance toward harder-line positions.

What appears to be an important factor is that, after leaving power as a result of their

problems in handling the economies of their countries, the northern parties find the East-West security question the most attractive political issue available to them.

In any case, the attitudes of politicians such as Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor and principal European architect of NATO's two-track decision on the nuclear issue, are barely recognizable in positions now held by the northern parties. Although the West German Social Democratic Party has not adopted a definitive line, Mr. Voigt, who argued against a deployment moratorium by the West at a Social Democratic convention last year, when Mr. Schmidt still held office, now says the idea has merit.

South Not in Accord

The northern stance is not accepted by all European Socialists. The French and Italians remain strong advocates of a NATO response to what they regard as the Soviet Union's attempt, through its SS-20 missiles, to institutionalize nuclear domination in Europe, and the Portuguese and Spanish parties seem far closer to the French and Italian position than to that of the north.

Because all the NATO nations except Greece are holding to the basis of the 1979 decision — the deployment countries have conservative leadership or conservative-led coalitions — the northern Socialist group affects alliance policy only indirectly for the time being.

Socialists who recently met in Europe with Kenneth W. Dam, the U.S. deputy secretary of

state, reported that a central theme was whether NATO might soon be confronted with deep differences on basic issues.

The Socialists place responsibility for the rift with Reagan administration policy. Kjeld Olesen, the former Danish foreign minister and the party's deputy chairman, has said that, if the United States does not understand the strong currents pressing against further nuclear armament in Europe, "the result may be a political division with NATO."

The best indicators of the northern Socialist parties' attitudes can be seen in the regular meetings on security issues. The northern members, known as the Scandilux group, are Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Although the West German Social Democrats are not official members, they have been active sideline participants to the extent that Egon Bahr, a party official whose disarmament positions continually undermined those of Mr. Schmidt, has been a major influence in developing the themes accepted by the Scandilux faction.

The most recent meeting, in Copenhagen in March, proposed, notably, that there be a freeze on existing arsenals, that no deployment take place as long as negotiations continue in Geneva and that the deadline for deployment be extended. The attitudes clash with the original NATO thinking, which conceived of deployment as a means of counterbalancing a Soviet advantage and a specific deployment date as a way to push Moscow toward negotiations.

Individual parties, in some cases, have gone

farther. In Denmark, for example, a position paper by Mr. Olesen, who as foreign minister was present at NATO's 1979 deliberations in Brussels, said that "the objective must be that no Western intermediate-range missiles are deployed." The paper took note of the need for a reduction of Soviet SS-20s, but it made their elimination subordinate to avoiding deployment of U.S. missiles.

Mr. Olesen also said French and British nuclear capability must be counted in the negotiations, a condition rejected by those countries and the United States but demanded by the Soviet Union.

Enough Weapons

When Mr. Olesen was asked in an interview how his position had changed over the years, he mentioned that there had not been the serious negotiations his party had expected and that there seemed to be enough nuclear weapons. He dealt with the increase in Soviet SS-20s since 1979 by saying, "We find all this missile counting absurd."

Another Danish Social Democrat, Knud Damgaard, head of the Danish parliamentary delegation to the NATO Assembly, described the developing attitude among northern Socialists as one that considers "that there are more risks for Europe in deployment than in going without the missiles."

The Norwegian party, long considered a staunch NATO loyalist, took a similar position at its recent party congress. In addition, it paired the United States and Soviet Union in its

statement on international affairs, challenging both to respect all nations' independence.

When the Scandilux group met in March and proposed extending the deadline for deployment, it avoided proposing a new date, or any statement that if no progress were made there would be deployment.

The reasoning advanced by Mr. Olesen for this was opposite from the thinking NATO accepted in 1979 — that the Soviet Union would not reduce its SS-20s unless deployment plans for the U.S. missiles went ahead. Now he holds that, if NATO begins deployment prior to a result in the negotiations, such action would disrupt the possibility of reaching a solution."

Responses of Democratic Candidates Show U.S. Trade Policy Is Potent Issue

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WAshington — As a militant free-trader, Walter F. Mondale, then a U.S. senator from Minnesota, led a filibuster in 1970 that ultimately killed a labor-supported bill to restrict textile imports from Japan because he considered it protectionist.

Twelve years later, courting labor's support in his race for the Democratic presidential nomination, the former vice president trumpeted a different line as he painted a picture of American kids "sweeping up around Japanese computers" if the United States did not start "acting tough" on trade matters.

Trade facts and figures have become almost a litany on Democratic and Republican hustings. Exports account for five million U.S. jobs and four of five new manufacturing jobs created from 1977 to 1980. Two of five acres planted by

That speech to the United Steelworkers of America convention last fall catapulted trade into the front rank of presidential campaign issues for the first time since 1884, when Grover Cleveland, a Democratic free-trader, narrowly defeated James G. Blaine, a Republican who ran on a platform of high tariffs.

Other Democratic candidates also have sounded protectionist themes, while President Ronald Reagan has continued to speak out for free trade.

Trade facts and figures have become almost a litany on Democratic and Republican hustings. Exports account for five million U.S. jobs and four of five new manufacturing jobs created from 1977 to 1980. Two of five acres planted by

American farmers produce crops for overseas markets, and total trade in goods has jumped from 8.3 percent of the gross national product in 1970 to 14.9 percent last year.

In statements submitted to The Washington Post, excerpts from which appear below, the six announced Democratic candidates took varied positions on trade policy and ways to reverse last year's record \$31.8-billion merchandise trade deficit. Nor did they agree on labor-supported domestic-content legislation, which would require certain percentages of American-made parts to be in cars and trucks sold in the United States.

The Reagan administration and some Democrats attacked the measure, which passed the

House but never reached the Senate floor, as the worst trade bill since the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Act, which raised tariffs and has been blamed for worsening the Great Depression.

Thus, despite support for domestic-content legislation last year from four of the six announced Democratic candidates, only Mr. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California embraced it fully in their statements to The Post. Senators Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and John Glenn of Ohio, who supported the bill last year, did not mention it in their statements.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado took a more equivocal position last year by telling the United Auto Workers president, Douglas A. Fraser,

that he would support it only if it were the only way to save the U.S. auto industry. Mr. Hart said in his statement to The Post that "protectionist solutions" for one industry's problems "can ricochet and produce worse problems in other industries."

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggested during the winter, for instance, that the Japanese should grant U.S. carmakers two years of restraints on imports instead of just one, to keep the issue from coming up amid next year's election.

"There's no doubt that trade is going to dominate American economic policy over the next decade," said Paul Jensen, a Mondale adviser. "It's a very potent political issue."

The rallying of Democratic candidates to the trade issue has provided a vivid example to the Republicans of its potency in the coming presidential campaign and, moreover, has exerted an influence over administration trade policies.

Former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, President Jimmy Carter's one-time trade representative, was the only candidate who took a strong stand opposing the bill last year and in his statement to The Post.

Mr. Mondale attacked Reagan administration policies as harmful to U.S. trade positions, while Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hollings and Mr. Glenn approved strong measures against other countries' unfair trade practices.

Reubin Askew

UNRESTRICTED free trade exists only in textbooks. Even so, we must do all we can to pursue free trade on fairer terms. For only through more open and more evenhanded trade can we hope to have a more prosperous economy.

We must be tougher than ever before with our commercial competitors, seeking lower barriers to trade, vigorously opposing dumping and other unfair trade practices, countering some governmental subsidies to obtain the leverage to end them and strictly enforcing U.S. trade laws.

But we must not indulge in an unnecessary proliferation of the import quotas, the "voluntary" restraints, the "Buy American" laws and other protectionist devices that already pervade the American economy.

The automotive "domestic content" bill is a good example of bad legislation. It could raise new car prices as much as \$1,000, cost three jobs for every one saved, reduce our agricultural and other exports by inverting retaliation overseas and distract us from the necessary task of strengthening our auto industry by addressing its fundamental problems through an entirely new working relationship among labor, management and government.

While sounding good, reciprocity legislation could prove equally bad. Multilateral reciprocity is needed. But requiring equal access bilaterally on a product-by-product basis could generate new domestic trade barriers and inspire retaliation against U.S. exports.

Many of our trade problems reflect deeper structural problems. Our larger challenge is one of adjustment to a sweeping international transition during economically troubled times. Misguided ventures into protectionism will only postpone that adjustment and hasten our continuing economic decline.

Alan Cranston

THE DECLINE in American export activity over the last several years has cost our country between one million and two million jobs. Clearly, we must reverse this trend as part of our overall strategy for full employment and economic growth. To accomplish that goal, our government needs to be more effective in promoting fair and free world trade.

Many American companies are facing foreign trade barriers and anti-competitive practices by foreign companies, such as lavish subsidies for investment and research and development, tariffs and the "dumping" of goods overseas below actual cost.

The United States must work to build an international finance and trade system that better reflects fair-trade relations among nations.

We need to convince our trading partners that it is in our mutual interest to engage in a serious reorientation of world trade. High on the agenda should be fair valuation of currencies and a more efficient mechanism for resolving trade disputes.

Congress should adopt legislation like the proposed reciprocal trade and investment act, which will provide the president with negotiating authority and access to expedited legislative relief in reaching fair-trade agreements.

Without foreign barriers are broken down and

American workers produce crops for overseas markets, and total trade in goods has jumped from 8.3 percent of the gross national product in 1970 to 14.9 percent last year.

We must build on our strengths in agriculture and services trade, bring services trade under the GATT and control agricultural export subsidies.

We must restore our historic commitment to education, research and development — the keys to keeping us competitive in the future.

We must restore our historic commitment to education, research and development — the keys to keeping us competitive in the future.

U.S. policy should be to support international negotiations to reduce trade barriers, maintain U.S. leadership in the export of services and high technology and open new markets for agricultural goods.

John Glenn

WE NEED a balanced and coherent trade and industrial policy, based on these principles:

The president must take

ARTS / LEISURE

'Pierra' Elevated By Photography

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Ennio Guarneri's sparkling photography elevates Marco Ferreri's lackluster sex fable, "The Story of Pierra," with Chirico-esque visions of an Italian town where the sky is clear, the air pure, the seashore inviting and only the three principals are vile.

There is an incestuous father, a political agitator who ends up a physical and mental wreck (Maurizio Mastroianni), his lecherous wife (Hanna Schygulla) who hunts him on her bicycle and their daughter (Isabelle Huppert) who has a retarded expression. The family behavior suggests that of lunatic asylum inmates; the plot is without purpose, but the ensemble is intended as a paean to personal liberation.

Robert Bresson, an idol of the French cinema's avant-garde, is opposed to theatricality and prefers nonactors to professionals. For the protagonists of his new film, "L'Argent," he has chosen a youthful architect, Christian Paley, and extracted from him an effective interpretation of a difficult role, that of a young man who corrupted by a lust for lucre and by unjustified imprisonment, emerges as a manipulative murderer. Another nonprofessional, Caroline Lang, daughter of France's minister of culture, appears briefly as the future killer's runaway wife. Avoiding the clichés of the usual murder movie, Bresson imposes a severe austerity on his materials. His stark treatment, spare dialogue and documentary approach tend to dehydrate his story dramatically, but his directional style is an arresting effort to broaden the scope of the screen.

The Soviet director, Andrei Tarkovsky, has made a beautiful, extremely slow-moving film, Italy describing a Russian intellectual's travels and experiences there. Its title, "Nostalgia," is apt for it echoes the visitor's yearnings and soul-searching in an alien land, and he dies lighting a candle to the brighter future. Like his "Rabbi," the biography of the 15th-century icon painter, it mingles a vague mysticism and infinite melancholy.

Minor Sein's "The Case is Closed," from India, is a study of social differences in Calcutta, where the mysterious death of a servant in a middle-class household undergoes revealing police investigation. Sein has drawn its characters and background with considerable skill, as has the Hungarian Zsolt Kende-Kovacs in "Forbidden

Relations," in which incestuous passion proves stronger than threatened punishment.

"Ballad of Narayama" of Shôhei Imamura pictures the abandoned Japanese peasant custom of sending the aged to die in snowy mountains. In Ruy Guerra's "Brazil," from a novella by the Nobel Prize author, Gabriel García Márquez, a patriarchal grandmother of Colombia forces her adolescent granddaughter into prostitution as penance for causing the burning of the ancestral mansion.

Carlos Saura's "Carmen," representing Spain in the competition, is largely occupied with rehearsals for a dance version of the Bizet opera.

"The Year of Living Dangerously" by the Australian director Peter Weir, in which a novice foreign correspondent is posted in Jakarta as a Communist takeover threatens, is presented under American auspices. Mel Gibson of the "Mad Max" movies is the fledgling journalist, and there is a ploy-coaxing characterization by the actress Bily Kwan, who in male disguise plays his dwarfish photographer. Vilmos Zsigony, whose "Yô" shared the Cannes top award last year, records the cruelty in Turkish prisons in "The Well." His film, though in competition, appears without national flag.

For the critics' weak section, Norway has sent a striking contribution. Vibeke Loebekke's "Betrayal," in which the breaking-up of a marriage of a slum couple is viewed through the eyes of their 7-year-old daughter, while Greek cinema has been represented by a projection of a controversial tragedy of homosexuality, "Angels," in the directors' fortnight.

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Jerry Lewis in "King of Comedy."

The French Passion For 'Fou' Jerry Lewis

By Greg MacArthur

The Associated Press

PARIS — Two major cultural events recently occurred in Paris — the opening of the most extensive retrospective ever mounted of the works of 19th-century French painter Edouard Manet, and the world premiere of Jerry Lewis's latest film comedy.

Both events were the subject of intense critical examination here, though not necessarily by the same intellectual camps.

Not all French people agree that Lewis is a comedic genius. But the thoughtful consideration given Lewis and his films by many serious French critics has always been wider than their American counterparts.

Lewis's latest film, "Smorgasbord" — shown here as "T'es fou, Jerry" ("You're Crazy, Jerry") — has been hailed by reviewers as an artistic triumph and the side-splitter of the year. At the same time, Lewis is the star of Martin Scorsese's "The King of Comedy," which

opened the current Cannes film festival.

"Smorgasbord" — directed, produced and co-authored by Lewis — concerns a bumbling, accident-prone misfit and his attempts to find help through psychoanalysis.

Lewis plays six characters, including the principal roles of

Marin Neff, Liberation, a hip Paris daily that caters to an educated, left-of-center readership, called the film "a real miracle" and the 58-year-old Lewis a "profound philosopher."

The critic Serge Daney says in

Cahiers du Cinema, the scholarly film publication, that "Smorgasbord" reflects an evolution in the dual personalities first unveiled in Lewis's 1963 "The Nutty Professor," which showed the actor as the sweet-natured bumbler, and his alter ego, a smooth-talking, two-time lady's man.

In his latest film, Lewis has put "love-hate," "sentimentality" and "prolonged adolescence" aside and created a new universal type of essential misfit, Daney says.

The beauty of this film is torn from misery," he says. "Smorgasbord" is tragically funny."

The weekly *L'Express* said Lewis "has again provoked the Apocalypses."

"American intellectuals take him for a distressing has-been," the *L'Express* critic Francois Forster said. "The French are enthusiastic about him. The French are right."

Are American intellectuals and highbrow critics missing something?

What they may be missing, according to Guy Sormon, who teaches political science at the Paris Institute for Political Studies, is a little background on French intellectual and cultural life.

"After the second World War, the French intelligentsia appropriated film and made it part of high French culture," Sormon said.

"Suddenly, films became very elitist, intellectual and there were no more movies for kids. Jerry Lewis is very much in the tradition of French comedy — the clown in some bizarre situation — and he is a great void."

The Paris-based cultural historian Diana Pinto, an American, says cultural stereotyping also plays a role in the way Lewis is seen in France.

"It's their vision of America," she says. "These people have discovered what they think is American popular culture and they see Jerry Lewis as a strong expression of it."

The French are not exposed to

Lewis's annual telethon on behalf of muscular dystrophy, and they judge him only on his films.

"You have to separate these two roles," says the French film reviewer Robert Bresson, whose critical study, "Bonjour Jerry," makes him this country's pre-eminent Lewis specialist. "The Americans always tend to mix them up or use one Jerry against the other."

According to Daney, "There's something that Americans don't want to see about themselves in Jerry Lewis' films."

"There is no doubt that he is a great filmmaker. American films are never very profound — they're on the surface. It's because Jerry Lewis concentrates so much on the surface that his films are profound."

Good Summer Bets for Playgoers

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As the first foreign accents of the season have been heard on Shaftesbury Avenue and the tour buses are starting to emerge from their winter garages, it might make sense to look back on some of the best of the shows that have opened here in the last few months and that are likely to remain the highlights of summer theatergoing in and around the West End. There follows, therefore, a top ten checklist in alphabetical order. The rules of inclusion have simply to do with excellence of one kind or another: the rules for exclusion simply that they not have been held over from last summer, since I am assuming at least annual visits to London by readers overseas.

"Blood Brothers" (Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue). Like Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," this is essentially a folk opera about blood and death and social corruption and it has much of the same breathtaking theatrical dynamism.

Written by Willy Russell (author of such gentler hits as "Educating Rita" and the Beale musical "John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert") it is set in Liverpool and concerns the lives of twin brothers who grow up on opposite sides of the social tracks without realizing their fraternity until one inadvertently kills the other. The result is a marvellously tough, grumpy show dominated by the singing of Barbara Dickson as the mother. Unmissable and unbeatible.

"Crystal Clear" (Wyndham's).

What "Children of a Lesser God" (still running at the Albery) does for the deaf, "Crystal Clear" sets out to do much better for the blind. It is an unpatronizing, unsentimental, improvised sequence of five scenes, played without an interval, in which a cast of three characters (one sighted, one blind and one going blind during the action) come to terms with themselves and their relationships regardless of their lack of sight. In the end it's a play more about clarity of the spirit than clarity of the eye, and Phil Young's production is probably

about the best current bet for Broadway transfer of all the new plays in town.

"Daisy Pals It Off" (Globe). An intermittently enjoyable parody of all those ultra-English girls' school novels of the 1930s in which jolly,

headed by Denis Lawson from the recent "Pal Joey," this small-scale farce has been one of the more unexpectedly joyous rediscoveries of recent times, and if you can't get to see it then at least have a friend send you the jokey.

THE LONDON STAGE

brave, sporting and considerate girls did jolly, brave, unselfish and noble things for the honor of their schools and families before presumably growing up and going off to campaign for the Conservative Party. Though a large number of tourists are, I suspect, going to be somewhat mystified by the boarding-school rituals parodied here (it would be easier to explain a Radcliffe sorority indoctrination to a Welsh miner) the show seems to be built, like the girls, of defiantly sturdy stuff.

"The Rivals" (National Theatre, Olivier stage). Tim Curry and Sir Michael Hordern, Britain's newest theatrical knight, have joined the National for this splendid revitalization of the old Bath-night comedy, and they in turn are joined by Geraldine McEwan in wonderful form as the word-blind Mrs. Malaprop, cascading from a great height. John Gunter's sets manage to make you feel you are standing somewhere in the Royal Crescent instead of merely watching a re-creation of a great void.

"Lorenzaccio" (National Theatre, Olivier stage). First of two productions this spring (see also "The Rivals" below) that have brought the National back to the top of its form: an epic open-stage production by Michel Bogdanov of de Mysteriis's bawdy largely unstageable melodrama about the Medici in 16th-century Florence, given here a theatrical sweep and flow which would be the envy of any opera house in the world.

"Mr. Cinders" (Fortune). For those who have ever wondered whether the prewar British musical consisted of anything other than Novello and Coward, the answer is yes and here. Vivian Ellis's utterly enchanting 1920s variation on the Cinderella fable has a classic score ("Spread a Little Happiness," "She's My Lovely," etc.) and a cast

headed by Denis Lawson from the recent "Pal Joey," this small-scale farce has been one of the more unexpectedly joyous rediscoveries of recent times, and if you can't get to see it then at least have a friend send you the jokey.

"Trafett's" (Mermaid). Though that too has had a recent and none-too-happy New York life, the London original is still packing them in with the rock star "Royal" now playing the heroine of the title, a female wrestling champion whose life is fought out in the arena with several falls and not a few submissions.

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J. V. L. S.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bayer Group's '82 Profit Down, '83 Quarterly Results Improve

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Bayer world group's 1982 pretax profit fell 30 percent from the previous year to 970 million Deutsche marks (\$394.4 million), but pretax profits rose substantially in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the same period a year ago, the chairman, Herbert Grunewald, said Tuesday.

He gave no figures for the quarter and no 1982 first-quarter comparison was available.

Mr. Grunewald said he expects the parent company to show an improved full-year result, after last year's 14.3-percent drop in pretax profit to 735 million DM. First 1983 quarter pretax profit was down 2.4 percent from the year-ago period, at 237 million DM.

Polaroid Unveils Screen Recorder

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Reuters) — Polaroid announced Tuesday the introduction of a desktop computer image recorder designed for use with personal and small-business computers.

The system, called Palette, produces color 35-mm slides and 34- by 44-inch instant Polaroid prints. The system has a suggested retail price of \$1,300, which includes the software diskette, a 35-mm camera back and adapter plate, and Polaroid's 35-mm autoprocess transparency system.

Polaroid expects to begin shipments of the recorders in the United States during the fourth quarter of 1983.

Sears Weighs More S&L Purchases

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sears, Roebuck & Co. has told shareholders that it is considering acquiring more savings and loan institutions to build a "nationwide deposit base."

Officials of the Chicago-based company, the largest U.S. retailer, said Monday at its annual meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, that it had competed with such banks as Citibank in bidding last month to buy the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago. The bidding will be completed May 27.

Braniff Gives Plan to Creditors

NEW YORK (NYT) — Top executives of Braniff International have outlined to secured creditors a \$70-million plan, approved by the airline's directors last week, to restart the carrier.

Under the plan, Jay A. Pritzker, chairman of Hyatt International, has offered to put up most of the money needed to form a new airline by leasing 30 of Braniff's planes. The plan was discussed at a meeting with the airline's secured creditors Monday in New York.

Under a reorganization plan filed last month, the 39 secured creditors could begin marketing 25 of the planes as of Tuesday. However, no such action was expected to be taken until the creditors have made a decision on the plan.

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Dollar Sustains Rise On Europe's Markets

Reuters

LONDON — The U.S. dollar has sustained its rise on European foreign exchanges Tuesday, reaching a new high against the French franc for the second consecutive day.

It was fixed at 7,4270 francs in Paris, nearly two centimes higher than Monday's 7,4083.

Despite France's advocacy of official intervention, dealers said the Bank of France did not appear in the market.

In Frankfurt, however, as the dollar also continued to rise against the Deutsche mark, the Bundesbank gave the currency limited support. The dollar reached 2,4680 DM shortly after opening, following Monday's 2,4518.

Dealers said the dollar was supported by the now-general belief that U.S. interest rates would not be lowered before the seven-nation economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month.

In Brussels, Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, called Tuesday for closer cooperation on monetary problems between the European Community, the United States and Japan.

He told the International Monetary Conference, a meeting of bankers from 21 countries, that the European Monetary System has not yet fully achieved its aim of creating a zone of monetary stability in Europe, but has nevertheless been extremely useful so far.

Purchasers Take Aim At Banks in Florida

(Continued from Page 9)

"Relationships between EMS currencies have at times been subjected to strains due to external influences resulting in large-scale flows of short-term speculative capital between the U.S. dollar and the German mark," Mr. Thorn said in a speech.

"The competent Community institutions will propose to the U.S. and Japanese authorities that discussions on monetary problems should be reinforced, e.g. when interest rate differentials cause excessive and undesirable strains on the Community's money and financial markets."

The British pound also showed a weaker tone against the dollar, trading around \$1.5550, its lowest in nearly a month.

Trading was quiet in London, but dealers said there was some market unease over the most recent poll of voting intentions for the June 9 general election.

This showed the lead of the ruling Conservatives had narrowed from 15 percent to 7 percent over the opposition Labour Party.

The poll coincided with publication of Labor's manifesto calling for an \$11 billion (\$17 billion) state spending program to cut Britain's 12.7 percent unemployment rate.

Many financial analysts said they believe this program would bring inflation up to 10 percent to 15 percent from its current 4.6 percent.

the state and president of the Bank of Pasco County in Dade City.

But he said that community banks will survive, if they are well run and do not lose the personal touch that customers complain big banks lack.

But several bank executives said that some takeovers may be inevitable as buyers offer such incentives as cash and stock or cash and convertible debentures.

"Deals being done today would never have been conceived of three years ago," said Thomas Duer, executive vice president of Sun Banks, the Orlando-based bank holding company that on Friday announced a deal with Miami-based Flagship Bank. That agreement could make Sun the state's largest bank holding company.

Under the terms of a merger agreement between the two, Sun, with \$3.2 billion in assets, will acquire Flagship, with \$3.3 billion in assets, making it the third-largest bank holding company in the state, with assets exceeding \$8 billion. Southeast Banking Corp., with \$8.2 billion in assets, is the state's largest bank holding company, followed by Barnett Banks with \$8 billion, then Sun and Flagship.

Some of the recent acquisition and merger proposals have raised eyebrows, including the purchase of two of the state's independent banks. Sun, purchaser of both, bought the 81-year-old Hillsboro Bank in Plant City, the third-oldest state-chartered bank. Hillsboro has \$150 million in assets.

It also purchased the Florida State Bank of Tallahassee, an 11-year-old bank that had planned to merge with Sun in 1973. But the deal fell apart when the economy soured and cash resources and stock values plummeted.

After listing several reasons for proposing the sale to its approximately 400 shareholders, Mr. Pomeroy of Florida State noted that Sun was offering \$115 a share for the bank, equal to about 2.6 times its book value, and that in 1971 the bank's stock sold for \$15 a share. Florida State has assets of \$47 million.

"Dollars, dollars," said Mr. Pomeroy, when asked why the independent banks were relinquishing their future. "It's got to be the threat of the unknown. We could hold out for a while by ourselves, but then we'd fall behind," he said of his own bank.

Not every bank is eager to sell, said Mr. Johnson, the 49-year-old part-owner of three small and strong independent banks across



By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A major new drop in oil world prices could precipitate a second round of international financial crises in the months ahead, according to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

Mr. Regan, in an interview Monday, expressed a greater degree of concern than has been heard from most administration officials in the past about the negative effects of such an oil price drop.

"We're not out of the woods at all," Mr. Regan said about the world economy. He said the situation is "still precarious."

"We hope there won't be a second wave" of financial crises, he said, but added that this could occur if economic recovery in the industrial countries is not quick enough, or if there is a "major softening" of oil prices.

The likelihood of new declines in oil prices was not addressed in the Treasury meeting with reporters. However, the impression was left that price cutting is rife among oil producers and that a major increase in industrial demand is necessary to head off new price declines.

A Treasury official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the "danger point" for oil prices is between \$22 and \$26 a barrel.

The current international price, according to Treasury estimate, is about \$28.50 to \$29 a barrel. This is down from \$34 a barrel for benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude a little more than a year ago.

The Treasury official acknowledged that major oil importing countries would tend to gain more than they lose from a further slide in oil prices. But this point was made in passing, rather than given the main emphasis as had been the case in administration statements earlier this year.

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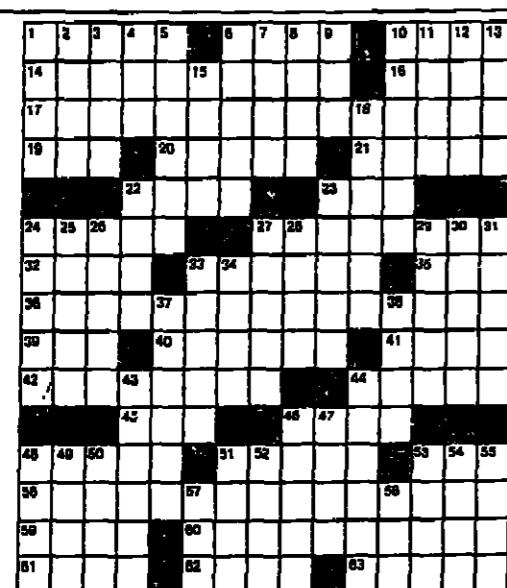
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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Ram on high
- 6 One of the Maxwell's
- 10 Contract at a table
- 14 Linkage
- 16 Ran very fast
- 17 Ran in college eleven: 1982
- 19 Dory
- 20 Swerves
- 21 "— of God," B'way play
- 22 Taken in visually
- 23 Double line
- 24 Hubbard
- 27 Treadmills of a sort
- 32 "Whites, like —, I go to find my raves": Shatner
- 33 Hard money
- 35 Harem room
- 36 Loser to Penn State: 1982
- 38 Sugar Bowl
- 39 They loop the Loop
- 40 Grouse
- 41 Dakotan group
- 42 Football plays
- 44 Keep in stock
- 45 Fleur-de-
- 46 Littleneck, e.g.
- 48 The opposition
- 51 Lull with lullabies

DOWN

- 53 Roscoe; heater
- 56 Penn State leader
- 58 Letters on a crucifix
- 60 Entertainment
- 61 Bench, for one
- 62 Half-time group
- 63 Memorable comic
- 64 "Hamlet" part
- 65 Grecian
- 67 Columnist's line
- 68 Poetic time
- 69 Cry; whine
- 70 Dutch town
- 71 Facts bender
- 72 Canto's vain
- 73 One or the other
- 74 Scarlet letter, e.g.
- 75 Symbol of craziness
- 76 "Knot-hond" companion
- 77 Big Mo
- 78 Meal (precisely)
- 79 Hardy partner
- 80 Cal's checker
- 81 Beam
- 82 Unknown auth.
- 83 Dorsett or Hill of Dallas
- 84 Punch taken in an arena
- 85 When Paris sizzles

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT BORACED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words:

LAWRD

FAIRE

THALEC

CELFIK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **LADLE KNAVE JACKET HUATUS**

Answer: What a thoughtful wife has ready when her husband comes home from a fishing trip—

A STEAK

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
26	27	28	29
Amsterdam	17	23	24
Antwerp	17	20	27
Bremen	21	20	27
Bucharest	30	19	24
Budapest	33	21	24
Brussels	23	19	24
Carlsbad	21	19	24
Dublin	22	19	24
Edinburgh	22	19	24
Frankfurt	19	18	24
Geneva	22	19	24
Helsinki	22	19	24
Las Palmas	22	21	24
Lisbon	19	21	24
Madrid	19	21	24
Milan	27	21	24
Munich	27	21	24
Nuremberg	27	21	24
Paris	26	20	24
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PEOPLE
Architect Pei Gets
\$100,000 Award

LM. Pei, the widely acclaimed architect of modern but elegant buildings in cities around the world, was awarded the \$100,000 Pritzker Architecture Prize. At a ceremony at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, Pei received the award from Jay A. Pritzker, who established the prize in 1979. Pei, 66, came to the United States from China in 1935 to study architecture. Pei's buildings are noted for elegant formalism that often is an attempt to make modern concrete-and-glass technology compatible with the environment.

In Santa Monica, California, Superior Court Judge Jacqueline L. Weiss reversed a jury's award last month of \$250,000 in punitive damages against Erie Fleming, Groucho Marx's longtime companion, and granted her a new trial if the Bank of America does not accept the reduced award. Judge Weiss upheld a compensatory award of \$221,000 to the bank, executor of Marx's estate, echoing the jury's verdict in March that Fleming, 42, had used undue influence and violated her fiduciary duties to obtain money and gifts from the comedian before his death in 1977 at the age of 86.

Claudio Abbado, principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra since 1979, has signed a contract to become the orchestra's music director, orchestra officials said. Abbado, currently in Tokyo with the orchestra, which is on a seven-country tour, will serve as music director for five years beginning in September.

Two Americans and their Nepalese guide reached the summit of Mount Everest in the second American conquest of the world's highest mountain this month. The Nepalese Tourism Ministry in Kathmandu identified the climbers as Gary Neptune, 38, a businessman from Boulder, Colorado; Jim Stas, 38, a physician from Spokane, Washington, and Lakpa Dorje, a Nepalese Sherpa tribesman. Neptune and Stas, part of an 11-man American expedition, became the 16th and 17th Americans to scale the world's highest mountain. Four other members of the expedition and a Sherpa guide conquered the summit May 7.

OBSERVER

The Stomach Payoff

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In the syndicate, it's the stomach that gives us the big payoff. It was Big Barney's idea to "go for the gut," as he put it. He had a vision of where the money was: Big Barney.

Little Mike wanted to go for the legs and lungs. "There's a mint in the legs and lungs," he said. Medium Al, looking for the middle way, wanted to go for the taste buds.

"You get right down to it, what do we know about the legs and lungs?" he said. "But everybody knows about the taste buds. We cram in the chocolate mouse, the spicy pork ball, the instant, defrozed, re-salted carryout French fries dripping with mouth-watering red goo, and they'll pay and pay."

"What a couple of small-time pokers," growled Big Barney. "Why should we split the pot when we can take it all. We go for the gut."

So the syndicate was formed. It was primitive at first. Medium Al, he handled the cocktails. "Globs of Grease" was his first title. Meanwhile, Little Mike handled the legs-and-lungs stuff with his small chain of "Pat-Your-Grease-Off-Painlessly Health Spas."

This catered to saps who'd gone all out in the recipes from Medium Al's "Globs of Grease." Little Mike got some of us togo together and showed us how to pat the customers' fat ever gently with our fingertips, which was supposed to take off the customers without sweat. That's how I got my start. As a fat patter at one of Little Mike's spas in Pennsylvania.

One day Big Barney drops in. It seems we are about to be in trouble for false advertising or something big. "Kid," he said, "I'm moving you up to the big town to take charge of advertising."

Next thing you know, I'm in New York. Advertising, Medium Al is putting together a string of cookbook writers. You know. Gourmet stuff. In those days we still pronounced it "gore-met." He's picked up some fat patters from around the country who can tell a teaspoon from a tablespoon. Susie Cakler from Texarkana, for instance. Spud Dole from Omaha. They are writing "gore-met" cookbooks under the fancy new names

Barney has invented for them. Julia Child, Craig Claiborne.

At the same time, Al is starting a string of places where the cheap-car trade can pop in for hearings of his old "Globs of Grease" recipes. Chicken, burgers, ribs, that stuff.

My job: to make everybody in the country want to stuff on Medium Al's waistline expanders.

Meantime, Barney has Little Mike's crowd churning out books warning about the dangers of eating. "How to Dig Your Grave With Your Own Teeth" was Little Mike's first.

I went to Big Barney furious. "I'm trying to make the whole country eat like starved hogs, and Little Mike's book division is telling people eating will kill them."

"Use your noodle, Dummkopf," said Barney. "Americans love to pay good money to worry. As long as you keep their jaws crunching, they'll buy the books so they can enjoy worrying that they're eating themselves to death."

Americans used to make things, I'm told. Maybe so, but nowadays all they want to make is another snack between chocolate cakes. So the whole country is gorging and very profitably worrying that it's killing itself when one day I hear that the legs-and-lungs division is publishing a new line of books.

"How to Exercise Your Way to Eternal Life." "The Methuselah Diet for 900 Years of Longevity," and so on.

I go to Barney. Is he trying to ruin the syndicate? If everybody starts exercising or dieting off the obesity, how are we going to keep them worried enough to go on stuffing themselves?

That's when Barney busted me. Once a fat patter, always a fat patter," he said. I'm now in the New Jersey territory running a gymnasium for overweight gourmets and TV viewers. The calisthenics they do would exhaust a Marine sergeant. They love it. Feels great to know they can eat again without ever having to die, they say. Everybody's making a mint.

New York Times Service

Memories of Mira behn

Beethoven, Romain Rolland, Gandhi and Vienna

By Alan Levy

International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — In the Academy Award-winning "Gandhi" she appears shortly after the intermission, played by Geraldine James, and is never far from the hero's side: a tall, serene young woman who looks more like Vanessa Redgrave than like Madeline Slade, better known as Mira behn, who, long after the movie ends in India, died in Vienna in 1976 and is buried there.

She was 83 in 1976 and she was neither name-dropping nor self-serving when she summed up her life's odyssey in two sentences: "It begins with Beethoven, who leads me to Romain Rolland and that leads me back to Beethoven." She was living in a green cottage in the garden suburbs of Gaudenz-be-Bedes-be-Wien because Beethoven once lived there and wrote: "In places like Gaudenz, even in winter, you can find lodgings."

Gandhi told her at their very first meeting: "You shall be my daughter." Soon after having her hair cut off and taking a vow of celibacy, she became Sister Mira (behn, meaning sister in Hindi, is not capitalized), but what she was for more than two decades was a kind of goddaughter to Gandhi: confidante and adviser; wardrobe mistress and meal steward (always simplifying elaborate arrangements) when they traveled abroad; and emissary to or intermediary with Lord Halifax and Hoare, Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, General Smuts and Pandit Nehru through the turbulent times of India's struggle for independence. On a visit to Europe in 1931, she brought Gandhi and Rolland together in Villeneuve and the novelist later wrote of his visitors:

"The little man, bespectacled and toothless, was wrapped in his white blouse, but his legs, thin as a heron's stilts, were bare. His shaven head with its few coarse hairs was uncovered and wet with rain. He came to me with a dry laugh, his mouth open like a good dog, panting and flinging an arm round me leaned his cheek against my shoulder. It was, I amuse myself thinking, the kiss of St. Dominic and St. Francis. Then came Mira, proud of figure and with the stately bearing of a Demeter."

Demeter was the ancient Greek goddess of fertility (the Romans called her Ceres), but Mira behn's life in India was no heaven on earth. She shared her lodgings with monkeys and cobras; suffered scorpion stings and cattle

ticks; survived a siege of typhoid Hindus and Moslems while teaching at a girls' education center, and bouts with malaria; and lived and worked amidst cholera and slow starvation, sometimes in 118-degree heat. Jailed several times by the British authorities, even prison proved uplifting for her. Reading the Upanishads and extracts from the Vedas there, she "heard the same note as in the music of Beethoven, and my heart must be of Beethoven, and my heart must be of Beethoven, and my heart must be of Beethoven" as if waiting for a late time.

Once, as she battled unreason in the eternal strife between

and bouts with malaria; and lived and worked amidst cholera and slow starvation, sometimes in 118-degree heat. Jailed several times by the British authorities, even prison proved uplifting for her. Reading the Upanishads and extracts from the Vedas there, she "heard the same note as in the music of Beethoven, and my heart must be of Beethoven, and my heart must be of Beethoven" as if waiting for a late time.

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